

The Messenger.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1897.

THE WAVE OF PROSPERITY HAS STRUCK THE WEST.

Of course all good citizens will be heartily glad over all genuine indications of returning prosperity. For four or five years the prostration in business has been terrible. It has smitten this great, vast, productive country as by a simoon of desolation. If the United States and all they mean are to be once again favored with decided, unmistakable prosperity, all men who are sane must rejoice. But it must be genuine, must be widespread. A corner of the country blessed, or manufacturers only, or the wheat farmers simply may not satisfy any but those favored. An universal blessing is needed and greatly desired. The organs of wealth have long been blowing lustily over the already come prosperity. But it is noticeable that nothing decided and convincing came until the spurt in wheat and the blessings that thus befel mainly the western farmers. Now poeans fill the pages of money organs over the marvellous outlook and the great prosperity of the farmers.

Thus far the south is not much benefited by the rise in wheat. A few farmers as compared with the many will be helped by a dollar a bushel wheat if it will stick at that point. But tens of thousands of southern farmers grow but little if any wheat, so they buy their flour. Then the millions of bread winners in the south who do not farm or grow wheat must pay from 50 to 100 per cent. advance on their bread. This will not help them to a better living.

So the only real benefit to be derived by the people is for the wave of prosperity to strike all—the greedy and pensioned manufacturers, the wheat growers, the traders, the toilers, the whole population. May God speed the day of relief and promise!

That the west or parts of it is now "in clover" is certain. In fact Kansas is greatly blessed of God if half is true that is told. A leading populist in Kansas in the past was Mr. John W. Breidenbach. He has been inspecting the Kansas banks and makes a most remarkable statement of what he found as to the condition. He reports:

"A most extraordinary financial condition exists in Kansas. The surplus in the banks of the state is larger than ever previously known, and the cash in circulation among the people seems undiminished.

"The banks cannot loan their money, and are worried to know what to do with the enormous deposits on which they are paying 4 per cent. interest. The grain is rushing east rapidly, and all farmers are making improvements on the lands and have plenty of money. The situation is annoying the bankers of Kansas very much. The extraordinary situation is attributed to the wave of economy which the hard times of the past few years developed. The farmers were forced to get along without borrowing money, and now they find it easy to continue in that line."

Now whatever the cause The Messenger is glad of it if the flourishing condition is rightly reported. The Kansas farmers were very bad off a few years ago and mortgages plastered over their lands. They toiled and saved, and now when prosperity comes to them in good prices they soon get independent and from under the heel of their moneyed masters. This announcement makes the gold papers happy, but what is far better it makes glad the hearts of the Kansas farmers.

But one statement is made in a northern gold paper that appears to contradict the above statement of the great surplus in Kansas banks, the abundance of money in circulation and the positive glut in the money lending market. Mr. Breidenbach says the farmers "have plenty of money." If all this is true why this statement from an northern newspaper?

"It is estimated that the banks of New York alone will send to the west for the purpose of moving the crops of this year \$150,000,000. They are not 50 cent dollars, they are Mr. Bryan's 200 cent dollars."

Why send this great sum into the west if the people are so well supplied already with the ready cash? We fear there is some humbuggery somewhere as the two statements do not agree. But let the mighty wave of prosperity roll and may North Carolina receive a full share of it.

THE DINGLEY TARIFF AS A TEACHER.

The new awful republican tariff tax promises to be something of an educator. The people have been extremely credulous as to the advantages of a high tariff, and some millions of people have blindly followed blind leaders and accepted the abused doctrine that you can make a people rich if you tax them high enough. The republican protection theory reduced to its last analysis simply means that a government by high taxation is a great blessing to the people at large, and that the great highway leading to universal

prosperity lies right along the way of grinding taxation—putting a heavy burden upon 70,000,000 of people for the particular benefit of 2,000,000, more or less. But the high robber tax now operating will soon begin to teach all people of ordinary sense a practical lesson. When they pay \$2.50 for a \$2.00 pair of shoes, or \$6.50 for a \$5.00 suit of clothes and so on in any thing they wear or use—they will get an unmistakable object lesson that will be worth something to them.

The McKinley-Dingley-Reed dragnet will be a teacher. Take the case of the 100,000 or 200,000 Americans who go to Europe every year. The new republican monster not only pulls money out of the pockets of all consumers who remain at home, but it puts its paw into the trunks of all returning travellers, goes into them as soon as landed, after the old Austrian and other European monarchical system of playing Paul Pry. No traveller may come home with more than \$100 worth of clothes. If he is rich or well favored as to clothing and took away with him as he left our shores \$200 or \$300 in clothing, when he gets through his jaunt and comes gladly back home he is met with the republican Paul Pry and trunks are opened and the search begins, and he must pay a heavy tax on all the clothes he brought back over \$100 in government value. It should breed great discontent for it is an unjust law. Surely a man should be allowed to bring back without taxation what he took with him. A northern newspaper says:

"Every arriving steamer manifests the discontent with which this proviso is received, and which tends to make the Dingley tariff the most unpopular ever contrived. Hitherto many Americans knew very little of the subject of tariff from practical experience; it was something that they read about in the newspapers and thought over vaguely. Coming back from abroad, however, and having to pay these duties upon personal wearing apparel and things always free before, brings the subject before them in a way that leads to some excited scenes upon the piers—to surprise and anger and very uncomplimentary remarks about Mr. Dingley and his onerous measure."

STATE OF BUSINESS.

Dun represents uniform improvement for last week. Confidence is strong, it says, and nothing appears to check it. The miners' strike is "a temporary hindrance." Agriculture makes gains. Corn has advanced some, but it may be temporary as the crop is not so good as was expected. Cotton dropped a little—an eighth, and the prospect is for the largest crop ever grown. It reports a decided improvement in the goods market. Wheat advanced last week 11 cents. This fine increase is speculative, but based on a belief of great future demand owing to scarcity abroad. Dun says "official estimate of yield is entirely disregarded except as an admission that the crop will be larger than that of last year, and it is commonly assumed that the yield will be 500,000,000 bushels or more, though recent reports of injury indicating the possibility of a somewhat smaller outcome have helped the advance in prices." We would like to see it go to \$1.25 and stay there, but we shall not be surprised if it drops to 75 cents before 1897 ends. Business men understand that rapid advance is by speculators. The iron and steel industry advances. Great sales of ore are reported. Some advance in boots, but the boot and shoe trade is not what manufacturers expect or desire. Dun says the "shipments from the east have been the smallest for three weeks of August in any year since 1892, but are a little larger than in 1892. Leather is held very stiffly, with great confidence that the future demand will justify prices now asked." Very large sales of wool, and the demand for woolsens has much increased.

Failures for two weeks of August show liabilities of only \$4,336,279, against \$16,580,286 last year, \$3,827,597 in 1895, and \$3,489,315 in 1894. Failures for the week have been 223 in the United States, against 280 last year. For the week before 239. The south had 53 against 51 the week before, and 62 a year since.

SHARPS AND FLATS.

The Messenger does not know of one really or closely approximately independent newspaper. It believes that The Washington Post comes near to a proper standard of independence in politics than any other American newspaper. It is doubtless more of a gold paper than a silver paper, and perhaps more for protection than for a low tariff, but it gives no little favorable to silver and to a low tariff schedule from time to time. It is ably edited and generally fairly edited, and that is surely saying much for any newspaper. It had the other day a capital rebuke for the extreme gold organ, The New York Evening Post, as to the "worth of a dollar." It is a stereotyped lie to call the American standard dollar a fifty cent dollar. The Post knows this, and hence its straightforward rebuke of the misleading contention of certain papers. Under Public Opinion we give an extract from what is said.

Race prejudice is just as strong in the north as in the south as The Messenger has had occasion to mention several times. It is visible in every direction. In the republican state of Maryland there is a fair share of it. There is one judge, a man of high character and a jurist of ability, Judge Watters, of Harford, who is a believer strictly in a white man's government. A Baltimore paper recently reported

that "a delegation of negro politicians who asked him to give the negro an opportunity in Harford to draw the per diem of a juror, he said 'emphatically,' it is reported, that while he sat on the bench in that county no negro would sit on a jury. The judge is noted for his emphasis." We are not lawyers and do not pretend to know how he can carry out his purpose. We would suppose that he could not legally discriminate against the negro. Down this way negro jurors are in great force and to the front all the time, and the fine new court houses are built for them which they occupy in all due state.

Virginia is again bereaved in the death of one of its most distinguished and learned jurists. Judge Waller R. Staples, aged 72. Lately Virginia lost four other eminent citizens, namely, Hon. John Randolph Tucker, Hon. William W. Crump, Judge Edward C. Brooks and Hon. R. Taylor Scott. Of these the best known, the man of highest gifts was doubtless Mr. Tucker. All of these gentlemen were held in high esteem because of character, learning and ability. Judge Staples was educated at the University of North Carolina, and among the alumni living within the last decade or two he was beyond doubt of its ablest and noblest endowed. We never met Judge Staples, but have known of him ever since 1845. He left Chapel Hill with a very fine reputation. He was a sterling democrat as well as a true gentleman and scholar. The Richmond Dispatch in a sympathetic editorial says of him:

"His active services in the cause of the party only ceased when it became a physical impossibility for him to make a political speech. Judge Staples' manners and bearing were those of the old school Virginia gentleman, and his nature was of the kindest. Frank and straightforward always, he was none the less one of the most approachable of men. Aside from the law, his reading was varied, and his mind was stored with reminiscences of prominent men and interesting events connected with the political history of the country."

SNAPS.

The coal strike is gradually weakening, and will probably terminate soon. The operators backed by hiring judges have about succeeded in crushing it.

There is more cheering news for the English from India. The mobilization of British troops has had a good effect. There are 35,000 now guarding the frontier.

The radicals in Virginia are so frazzled out they decline to put a state ticket in the field this year. It is to be hoped they will continue frazzled. It will benefit the country.

Steinway's great piano manufacturing firm has sold out to an English syndicate for \$4,000,000. That shows how by skill and industry and toil a huge business can be built up.

If a man makes a dollar and spends \$1.10 and he lives long enough he will be bound to get into the poor-house or take to the road. Eckels is correct when he attributes to the business depression a chief cause in extravagance.

We do not set much store by the accuracy of the New York World. It says the increase in price of wheat means \$300,000,000 added to the price of the farmers. We would like that half that increase might cover the reality.

Brusler John Sullivan is a candidate for Boston's mayoralty. If John should by chance slip in it will be the death of Boston. The negro official came near killing it, and John's success would cause a funeral of large proportions.

It is a new way to calculate a city's population by its mortality. At that rate some cities have in figures probably double as many living people as actually live. By Wilmington's July deaths it has a population of some 30,000 or more.

The New York Sun, a good paper and for high tariff, is candid enough to deny that the "declaration of any democratic convention in 1897 shows any reaction from the Chicago convention of 1896." The only possible exception is Maryland, and there was not much change there even under Gorman's manipulation.

Oh, How Thankful

Pain Was Maddening and Hope Had Been Abandoned—Wonderful Results of Purifying the Blood.

"A very severe pain came in my left knee, which grew worse and worse, and finally a sore broke out above the knee. It discharged a great deal and the pain from my thigh down was maddening. Large, hard, purple spots appeared on my leg. I suffered in this way for years, and gave up all hope of ever being cured. My wife was reading of a case like mine cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and she advised me to try it. I began taking it and when I had used a few bottles I found relief from my suffering. Oh, how thankful I am for this relief! I am stronger than I have ever been in my life. I am in the best of health, have a good appetite and am a new man altogether." J. P. MOORS, Lisbon Falls, Maine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.
Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Everything goes to show that at least some of the gold organs have made all the arrangements necessary to enter upon a campaign of fraud and misrepresentation; and to keep it up from now until the congressional elections next year. The unscrupulous misrepresentations of the position of Senator Stewart is only one instance out of many. That was easy enough to run down, as our readers have seen, but there are others in contemplation which it will not be so easy for the truth to overtake. We, therefore, warn democrats everywhere to pay no attention to any statement appearing in the gold press which is in the nature of an effort to misrepresent the purposes of leading democrats or the policies of the democratic party. Having seen how the gold organs will go in their sinister scheme to misrepresent public men, the voters of the country may well be on the alert for further frauds. What Hanna and his agents are now doing in the way of corrupting the voters, is to be followed in the gold press by sinister and wholesale misrepresentation of leading democrats.—Atlanta Constitution.

There is a funny tale to this business of course, that appeals irresistibly to that side of the average American citizen, who is always ready to grieve at his own expense and to guffaw at the expense of any of his fellow citizens or other people who involve themselves in a ridiculous position; and we suspect that Mr. McMaster, his loyal collaborators and their constituents will have cause some day to regard their joint product with great regret because of the reception it will receive at the hands of their humorously inclined contemporaries. It must certainly prove fatal to any seriously intended literary work to have it promulgated amid a continental laugh and the spectacle of a gentlemanly purveyor of custom-made history laboriously and anxiously fashioning his materials, under contract, to meet the fancies of his customers, and having the completed garment returned to him to be "let out" here, and "taken in" there, and "placed" elsewhere, for their satisfaction to his fitting qualities. It cannot fail to excite the risibilities of a generation that is far from being insensible to even less suggestive situations.—Charleston News and Courier.

Those great metropolitan dailies, The Sun, Evening Post, and World, of New York, differ in many respects—differ widely and radically—but they are three of a kind when it comes to lying about the silver dollar and its value. We may suspect The World of sheer ignorance when we have had their "ard silver dollar is now worth almost exactly 40 cents." The World is not remarkable for the extent or the accuracy of its information. The Sun and The Evening Post, however, are distinguished for intelligence—as distinguished as the same writer says: "The doctor has the good sense not to attach too much importance to this matter. Who can say that a future Toussaint L'Ouverture will not undertake the task of discovering his people and will adopt for this purpose the simple plan of bringing up all the dusky children in dark chambers? This would surely be a new emancipation. Until it takes place, philosophers may well spend some time in studying this subject, for surely there are few which are more worthy of study."—New York Herald.

Vim, vigor and victory—these are the characteristics of De Witt's Early Risers, the famous little pills for constipation, biliousness and all stomach and liver troubles. R. R. Bellamy.

From White to Black.

Some very interesting experiments have just been made by Dr. Collignon, of Paris, with the view of ascertaining the causes which bring about a change of color in negroes. It has long been known that members of the colored race grow black as they grow old, but apparently no one before Dr. Collignon thought it worth while to find out the exact tint of their color when they are born and the successive changes which it undergoes before they reach maturity. He has now devoted considerable time to this study, and the results obtained by him are of interest to all anthropologists.

In order to find out the successive tints the doctor used Broca's chromatic gamut. This is a small card on which are depicted in thirty-four small squares the varying shades of color from the palest cream to the deepest black. With this card as his guide the doctor began his studies on a little Soudanese, who was recently born in the Champs de Mars, in Paris. The birth took place at ten minutes after 10 o'clock in the morning, and ten minutes later the doctor noticed the fact that "the baby was more rosy than No. 24 of Broca, with a back ground of scattered pigments, which were already beginning to hide the tint, and which gave the child the aspect of a pale lilac." Ten days later the infant bore a tint extremely like that of powdered cocoa, and Dr. Collignon registered this tint as No. 29 of Broca. The feet and the hands, however, had remained red, well as the upper part of the arms. Gradually they, too, began to change, and in a few weeks they were of a chamol color, which imperceptibly deepened into chocolate similar to that of the rest of the body. The slowness of the metamorphosis is supposed to be due to the fact that the sun in Paris is not as bright as it is in the baby's ancestral home, namely in Soudan. The sun, however, is evidently not the most potent factor in such cases. If it were, how can we explain the fact that at Bordeaux recently a young Soudanese changed from white to black within a space of two hours, and that a Marseilles the same phenomenon actually occurred within the space of five minutes? Dr. Collignon that he witnessed these phenomena, but he does not attempt to account for them.

Another curious fact about the Champs-de-Mars baby is that at birth its hair was unusually long, fine, wavy and not at all woolly, after the usual fashion of negroes' hair. In view of this fact, which has now been recorded for the first time, certain famous anthropologists claim that the common ancestor of Europeans and of Hottentots cannot have had woolly hair. "If this be true," says Fernand Honore, "we cannot be descended from a negro, and the only hope that remains to us is that our ancestor was a monkey, whose genealogical tree we have not yet discovered."

Commenting on Dr. Collignon's experiments, the same writer says: "The doctor has the good sense not to attach too much importance to this matter. Who can say that a future Toussaint L'Ouverture will not undertake the task of discovering his people and will adopt for this purpose the simple plan of bringing up all the dusky children in dark chambers? This would surely be a new emancipation. Until it takes place, philosophers may well spend some time in studying this subject, for surely there are few which are more worthy of study."—New York Herald.

THE TRAMP MURDER

The Chain of Evidence Welding About Ed Purvis Who is in Jail at Fayetteville Charged With the Murder of Flagman Blackwell.

The chain of evidence is about complete as to the negro Ed Purvis who is in jail at Fayetteville, charged with the murder of Flagman M. J. Blackwell at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, August 14th, at Mingo water tank, on the "Short Cut," in Harnett county. It will be remembered that on the morning of the murder two tramps were put off train No. 35 at Mingo, when one of them shot and killed Mr. Blackwell. Purvis was subsequently trailed by bloodhounds and eventually captured, as heretofore noted in these columns. About the only missing link in the evidence against him was to find tramp No. 2, who was put off the train at the time of the murder. That man has been found. He was Ed Lomax, colored, and a telegram from Rocky Mount yesterday states that he was arrested there yesterday morning and sent to Fayetteville, where a statement was secured from him by the Hon. George M. Rose, attorney for the Atlantic Coast Line.

We are informed that the body of the murdered man has been exhumed and the fatal bullet extracted. The Florence, S. C., Times of Saturday says: "Special Detective George S. Turbeville of the Coast Line, who is here today, tells some interesting experiences in connection with the capture of Purvis, the suspected murderer of Flagman Blackwell. 'Purvis was hurt by a train on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad near Manchester. One Nelson Williams took the injured man to his house, and it was from Williams that Mr. Turbeville procured the pistol. 'After Purvis had been jailed, he frankly acknowledged to Mr. Turbeville in the presence of the deputy sheriff that he was the man chased by the hounds, and said furthermore that he threw his shoes away about twelve miles in the woods. 'When asked about his pistol he at first said he didn't have one, but, when

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told by Mr. Turbeville that it was in his possession, he said, 'Well, Mr. George, you know more about it than I do.' The pistol is a .38-calibre, and shows evidences of having been recently shot.

"The suspected murderer is Edgar Purvis, of this city, and judging from the evidence, Mr. Turbeville is confident he is the right man."

Will be Lynched if Captured.

Macon, Ga., August 23.—A special to The Telegraph from Fitzgerald, Ga., says: Edward Strickland, a prominent turpentine man whose still is about three miles northwest of Fitzgerald, was literally cut to pieces Saturday by Charles Nichols, a negro who was in his employ. It seems that in settling up for work done, a dispute arose over the wages, which enraged the negro. He pulled a razor and dismembered Strickland, who was also hacked in five other places and soon died. A mob of blacks and whites is after Nichols, who took Strickland's Winchester and escaped. If the negro is captured he will probably be lynched.

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THE SCOTTISH CHIEF

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